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NOTES OF DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE CONNECTED WITH THE DEPUTATION OF MR. A. R. BANERJI, C.I.E., I.C.S., TO SIMLA, IN SEPTEMBER 1920.

In accordance with His Highness' personal instructions and also formal approval, I addressed the two following letters—one to the Resident, the Hon'ble Mr. Barton, and the other to the Political Secretary, the Hon'ble Sir John Wood. The approval was communicated in the Huzur Secretary's demi-official letter dated the 23rd August 1920 :—

BANGALORE.
24th August 1920.

With reference to our conversation the other day and to your visit to Simla early next month, may I request you to be so good as to let me know when it will be convenient for you to see me to talk over a few important questions which might, with advantage, be discussed at Simla ?

In this connection, I am directed by His Highness to state that it is His Highness' wish that I should proceed to Simla also at the same time and take the opportunity of your conference with Sir John Wood to represent in your presence to the Government of India, certain important matters under correspondence, and His Highness trusts that you will view this proposal of his with favour and that the Durbar may count upon your valuable support and good offices.

The subjects referred to are :—

(1) Civil and Military Station surplus revenue.
(2) Development scheme in the Civil and Military Station.
(3) The jurisdiction question in relation to the Bhatkal harbour project.
(4) Extension of telegraphs.
(5) Use of British post offices for remittance and transfer of Government funds without commission.
(6) Agreement relating to water-supply in the Civil and Military Station with the Durbar (pending for three years).
(7) Kannambady Arbitration (in case of failure of present negotiations).
(8) Loan operations (in case any further explanation or information is necessary).

Yours sincerely,
A. R. BANERJI.

To
THE HON'BLE MR. W. P. BARTON, C.I.E., I.C.S.

BANGALORE,
24th August 1920.

I had the pleasure of meeting you at the Residency a couple of years ago, when you came down here last. I enclose for your information a copy of letter I have addressed to the Hon'ble Mr. Barton and I am desired by His Highness the Maharaja to say that if Mr. Barton sees no objection to the proposal therein made, you will be good enough to give me an opportunity of meeting you at Simla to informally discuss the questions referred to, while Mr. Barton is at Simla.

Yours sincerely,
A. R. BANERJI.

To
THE HON'BLE SIR J. B. WOOD, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.,
Political Secretary to the Government of India.

Mr. Barton having fixed an appointment to discuss the questions referred to in the letter, I met him and placed him in possession of all the facts connected with these subjects and submitted my notes of discussion with the Hon'ble the Resident in my confidential demi-official letter to the Huzur Secretary dated the 30th August 1920, which is re-produced below :—

BANGALORE,
30th August 1920.

With reference to your confidential D. O. letter dated the 23rd August, conveying His Highness' approval to the drafts of letters to the Hon'ble Mr. Barton and Sir John Wood, I beg to state

for the information of His Highness that I had a full discussion with Mr. Barton on all the subjects noted in my letter to him which lasted over two hours and I have posted up Mr. Barton with all the necessary information in regard to each of them. I give in brief the main points to be urged in the conference to be held at Simla under each head :—

(1) Civil and Military Station surplus revenue.

This subject is intimately connected with the Subsidy and also with the development scheme in the Civil and Military Station. It has to be urged that the Residency letter intimating that, with the approval of the Secretary of State, the surplus revenue of the last two years and the current year would be withheld for certain important schemes the cost of which has not yet been estimated, has been sprung upon the Durbar as a great surprise ; for, according to legitimate expectations, they had budgetted for such revenue as usual. Withholding such a revenue will make a difference in the wrong side of the State's accounts to the extent of 30 lakhs of rupees, and the Durbar have a legitimate complaint that no notice of such a policy has been given to them beforehand. It is true that in the Residency letter of August 1918, it is said that the revenues of the Assigned Tract should be relieved wholly of the non-recurring grants and also of the recurring grants made from Imperial revenues for medical and sanitation purposes up to March 1918 but that any future expenditure on these two objects must be incurred entirely as a charge on the revenues of the Tract and in proportion to their capacity to meet it. I referred Mr. Barton to the discussion I had with his predecessor, Mr. Cobb, on the subject on the 11th January 1919 and pointed out that there was no reason whatever for any change in the policy regarding the grant made from Imperial revenues for purposes of education and sanitation. Certain normal charges are no doubt borne by local Governments and areas under this head but on account of large demands that are made in recent times owing to progressive schemes for the development of elementary education as well as sanitation, water-supply, drainage, town extension, etc., it has been recognized that the revenues of local authorities are totally inadequate to meet such extraordinary items of expenditure. The Civil and Military Station is a local administration besides being an important Military Station and the unusually heavy expenditure that may be justified here under sanitation, town planning, drainage, etc., should legitimately have all a non-recurring character to be borne by the Imperial revenues. I urged that the surplus has to be calculated on the normal expenses of the civil administration and all unusual expenditure incurred in the maintenance of a large cantonment, should be found from the military budget. At all events, when no definite scheme is on record, and further, even if any such definite scheme for the improvement of water-supply and drainage is under contemplation, the Durbar's good offices has to be solicited and probably they might be asked to find water or acquire lands for such purposes, it seems unfair that in anticipation of any such large expenditure, the surplus that is expected in future years and the surplus that has accrued already and which has not yet been utilized in the year in which it has accrued, should thus be withheld to the prejudice of the Durbar's finances. In this connection, I brought to Mr. Barton's notice the fact that the water-supply agreement between the Government of India and the Durbar is still pending ratification although it was sent up three years ago and that in the interval, the Residency sent up a scheme for the improvement of water-supply in the Civil and Military Station costing over 8 lakhs of rupees and asked the Durbar for an expression of opinion. His Highness may probably remember that when this file was submitted, I put up a draft order pointing out that the Durbar could not commit themselves to any such scheme at present pending ratification of the existing arrangement ; and further, the question of water-supply in the City itself is an important one involving many difficulties and in any case, the water-supply of the Civil and Military Station may seriously affect the supply to the City. I had therefore, suggested to Mr. Cobb during my discussion with him, the necessity for a joint investigation of a larger scheme, if possible, and I now pointed out to Mr. Barton that even when such a big scheme was contemplated, the Residency letter distinctly stated that the expenditure was to be met from the British Exchequer, thereby clearly indicating that it was not to be debited to the surplus. I emphasised the fact that it would be against His Highness' express wish that the Civil and Military Station should be developed in all directions and elaborate gigantic schemes for its improvement should be undertaken under education such as colleges; under sanitation and water-supply such as town planning, extension of building sites, independent water-supply scheme, etc.; for, His Highness does not desire that the place should grow into importance besides being a Military Cantonment out of all proportion to the importance of his own capital and His Highness' view is that whatever improvements are necessary in the Civil and Military Station, they should be considered as military necessities for the most part and as such, should be debited to the military budget. These controversies are not new, for, up to 31st March 1918, the Government of India had conceded the principle and the Durbar's representation now is that that principle should continue to be followed in adjusting the payment of any surplus to the Durbar out of the revenues accruing from this tract of territory.

(2) Subsidy.

I did not mention anything about the Subsidy to the Resident, but I discussed it casually with reference to our finances and the loan operations and explained to him that any apprehensions that the Government of India may be labouring under, regarding the condition of the finances of the State, should be removed by a clear explanation of the circumstances under which this loan has been proposed. The finances of the State are sound. Owing to abnormal economic conditions and owing to the fluctuations in exchange, disturbance has been caused in the equilibrium of the State's finances and the expenditure side is heavier than the receipt side. A standard of administration has been reached which renders it impossible to cut down the normal expenditure provided for in the budget unless the whole progressive policy of His Highness' Government is to be given up. Such being the

case, there is no other course open for the Durbar but to ask for the excuse of the Subsidy which is a heavy drain on its annual resources and which, if not excused, may cause a recurring deficit of about 30 lakhs in running the administration. In this matter, the Durbar naturally look to the Government of India for sympathetic treatment; but the tendency lately shown in regard to the financial questions sent up by the Durbar to the Government of India and in regard to the recent act of withholding the surplus revenue — all of which have caused considerable embarrassment to His Highness — is much to be regretted and His Highness expresses very keen disappointment that the Government of India has deemed fit to take such an unsympathetic attitude.

(3) Kannambady Arbitration.

Under Kannambady Arbitration, I explained to the Resident the progress of the informal conversations that have taken place till now and pointed out the ground for apprehension that the Government of Madras may back out of its undertakings so far given, on some plea or other. I explained that the Durbar have gone more than half way to effect a compromise and at the last stage, the Government of Madras have raised other questions and in fact considerably modified their original understanding which vitiates all friendly attempts and practically leads to re-open the old controversy in all its sharpness. I asked Mr. Barton to secure the sympathy of the Government of India with a view to see if any pressure can be brought on the Government of Madras and requested him to point out to the Government of India that we have done everything we could in the matter and if these negotiations failed, it would not be the fault of the Durbar.

(4) Use of the British post offices for remittance of money without commission.

As regards the use of the British post offices for remittance of money without commission, the recent correspondence was referred to and it was understood that the Resident had not yet forwarded the correspondence to the Government of India but had referred the matter to the Postal Department.

(5) Extension of telegraphs.

As regards extension of telegraphs, I pointed out that we have been requesting the Government of India to extend telegraphs, but owing to war conditions all such proposals have been held over. I read out all the pending correspondence on the question of adjustment and rules for guarantee and also a list of places where new telegraph offices were proposed to be opened and Mr. Barton kindly noted the subject as one fit to be discussed at Simla.

(6) Bhatkal harbour project.

In regard to the Bhatkal harbour project, I stated the stage at which the whole correspondence stood at present and pointed out that it was the intention of His Highness to make a further appeal to the Government of India against the refusal of the Government of Bombay to give jurisdiction and that before he did so, it was his desire that the Government of India should be asked to view the matter sympathetically and look at it from his standpoint. Of course, it has to be confessed that no such scheme could be undertaken by the Durbar actively for a period of two or three years more but that should not be any reason for postponing the question of jurisdiction which must be decided finally one way or the other and if this question is not decided in favour of the Durbar, the scheme must eventually have to be dropped. It is all the more necessary therefore, to secure a ruling on the point before any further steps are taken. At the same time, the Government of India should be informed that a very satisfactory and feasible scheme has been formulated by the harbour experts in England, a scheme which is likely to prove a more satisfactory one than even the Cochin harbour scheme. Mr. Barton very kindly agreed that this subject may be discussed with Sir John Wood and that he would also represent the views of the Durbar.

(7) Development scheme of the Civil and Military Station.

As regards the development scheme of the Civil and Military Station, I pressed Mr. Barton to take the Durbar into confidence without further delay in regard to all such schemes and urged for a reply to the letter which was sent by me as Officiating Dewan last year to Mr. Cobb. Mr. Barton gave a vague assurance that His Highness' wishes would be respected as far as possible but that he was not in a position to give me definite information as to what the military authorities really wanted and what the civil administration also had in view, especially now that they have withheld the surplus revenue for purposes of development. This question will have to be pressed home to the Political Secretary when discussing the C. and M. Station surplus and the agreement relating to the water-supply to the Station.

In connection with the shifting of the rifle ranges from Hebbal, I see in the file the following note recorded in pencil:—

"The Dewan had a discussion with the Hon'ble the Resident on Tuesday the 10th August 1920 at 3 P.M. The General Officer Commanding Bangalore District was also present. The General Officer said—

(1) that 350 acres would be required for ranges proper;
(2) that additional land is required for danger zone. He has no objection to these lands being utilized for their present purposes but they should be vacated when firing takes place;
(3) wants some lands for locating the Air Forces and for their practice and also for Dairy.

The Resident said that the above were the minimum requirements and an official communication would be sent."

There is no other information about this in the official papers. When I asked Mr. Barton as to whether any application has been sent for the 350 acres mentioned in the above note, he said "No, it has not been sent yet." Till the official communication is received, it does not appear to be necessary to take any further action at present. Mr. Barton, however, told me that after he had explained to Sirdar Kantaraj Urs the requirements of the military authorities, the Sirdar seemed to have expressed the opinion that there would be no difficulty in the matter. As, however, the whole question of the future development is a big one, I do not think we should be misled by the statement of minimum requirements because it is likely that when large development schemes are formulated, they might, without giving us notice, get the Government of India sanction and immediately ask us for the acquisition of lands or other facilities for carrying out such schemes.

Yours sincerely,
A. R. BANERJI.

To

MIRZA M. ISMAIL, ESQ., BA.,
Huzur Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

As a result of these discussions, Mr. Barton wired to the Political Secretary that His Highness desired that I should proceed to Simla at the same time and got a wire in reply to the effect that the Political Secretary was ill and that he will not be able to attend to any business for some time and that in the circumstances, it is hardly worth while my going to Simla. I then addressed the Huzur Secretary the following letter and I also give below the reply received :—

BANGALORE,
31st August 1920.

I enclose, for reference, a letter received from the Hon'ble Mr. Barton this morning which I have already shown to His Highness. In accordance with the instructions that His Highness was pleased to give me in person, I have told Mr. Barton that it is His Highness' wish that I should in any case go to Simla, starting a couple of days later, if necessary, and take the opportunity of Mr. Barton being there also to discuss these important questions with the Foreign Office. I also told Mr. Barton that His Highness did not wish that I should trouble Sir John Wood if he was not able to see me, and that if by postponing the conference by a couple of days it was possible to have an interview with him, we might have just a general discussion on the main points, the details being talked over with the Deputy Secretary, previously. Mr. Barton seemed agreeable to the proposal and suggested that I should leave on the 7th of September and arrive there on the 11th. Mr. Barton himself would reach Simla on the 6th and could thus find time to send me an express telegram after having definitely arranged for the conference on the 12th which appears to be the last day of his stay at Simla. I fixed up this arrangement in the course of a personal discussion with Mr. Barton soon after I left His Highness, and I request that you will be good enough to obtain His Highness' final instructions in the matter for my guidance.

I told Mr. Barton that in any case it was absolutely necessary and urgent that we should see Sir Thomas Ward at once on the subject of the Kannambady Arbitration and bring him down to Mysore, if possible. In this connection I enclose a private letter from Mr. Howley to Mr. Cadambi, for perusal and favour of return. It is clear that the Madras Government are at every stage attempting to put forward fresh excuses to delay a final settlement of the case out of court.

Yours sincerely,
A. R. BANERJI.

To

MIRZA M. ISMAIL, ESQ., B.A.,
Huzur Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

THE PALACE, BANGALORE,
31st August 1920.

MY DEAR MR. BANERJI,

His Highness has perused your letter, received a little while ago, on the subject of your visit to Simla, and directs me to say that he quite approves of the action which you have already taken and propose taking in the matter. I return the enclosure, with many thanks.

Yours sincerely,
MIRZA M. ISMAIL.

In the meantime, Mr. Barton had already left for Simla and it was arranged that on his arrival there, he would ascertain the position and send me an express telegram to reach me not later than the 6th evening, on receipt of which, we should decide

whether the deputation to Simla should be undertaken or not. Mr. Barton accordingly sent me the following message :—

" Sir John Wood still seriously ill and no prospect of his doing business before 12th. Stop. Deputy Secretary will however discuss pending questions with us though not likely that he will be able to say anything definite. Stop. Finance questions must be discussed with Finance Department. Stop. It you decide to come please wire time arrival and place where you are staying. Stop. We might see Sir Thomas Ward afternoon 11th and Political and Finance morning 12th."

It was then decided that I should leave for Simla on the 7th September. Before leaving for Simla, I sent a telegram to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy requesting him to arrange an interview with His Excellency and also giving him the probable dates of my stay at Simla.

I left Bangalore on the 7th evening by the Poona Mail and reached Simla on the 11th, about 1-30 P.M. As soon as I reached the hotel, I found two letters waiting for me one from the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy fixing an interview at 10 A.M. on Monday the 13th September and the other from Mr. Barton fixing an interview that very afternoon at 3-30 P.M. at the United Service Club with Sir Thomas Ward. On the 11th, after my interview with Sir Thomas Ward and Mr. Barton, I despatched the following letter to the Huzur Secretary, giving the particulars of the business transacted till then :—

(CECIL HOTEL), CAMP SIMLA,
11th September 1920.

I sent you a telegram as soon as I arrived.

I found a letter waiting for me from the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, fixing Monday (10 A.M.) for the interview. Mr. Barton also wrote a letter to say that he had fixed a meeting with Sir Thomas Ward to-day at 3-30 P.M. and soon after lunch I went to Sir Thomas Ward's rooms at the United Service Club and met both Mr. Barton and Sir Thomas Ward there. As Sir Thomas was not present at the beginning, I had a few minutes' conversation with the Resident who is going away to-morrow. I gathered that he has had conversations all round with several people and was staying with the Viceroy till yesterday. He said that Sir John Wood might see me and advised me to see his Deputy first, and as regards Financial questions the Deputy Secretary also before seeing the Finance Member.

I had a little argument with the Resident over the C. and M. Station surplus question, for he was still harping on the theory that paying any surplus to the Durbar was entirely an act of grace and that we are not entitled to it. It appears that he has been trying to consolidate the schemes for the improvement of the Civil and Military Station while here, but I convinced him that it is not fair to go back on a promise of regular payment of actual surplus on the mere prospective schemes of expenditure, even in regard to some of which the Resident agreed that it was desirable to have joint schemes, *e.g.*, water-supply and drainage. He then said :—" Would you be satisfied if you get part of the money now ? " I replied that it is necessary that we should get the whole of the surplus revenues of last year paid down ; and I am going to press the matter while here.

In regard to the harbour scheme, the Resident intimated that he heard that the Government of India were not opposed to the granting of jurisdiction provided the Durbar agreed to the appointment of a British officer as Port Commissioner. I am going to elicit further information on this point later on.

I had a long discussion with Sir Thomas, the Resident being present, on the Arbitration case explaining to him the several stages of our informal conversations with Madras, and Sir Thomas agreed that the Madras position was not tenable and it was very unfair to Mysore that having made the latter agree to the limit gauges as being the most important point in the whole negotiations, they should now turn back and propose other conditions to make the terms impossible. It is quite evident that the Government of India are entirely in sympathy with Mysore. And in regard to the practical action to be taken at this stage, both the Resident and Sir Thomas Ward thought that it is better to await the result of the Durbar's last communication to Madras. In the meantime, as I pointed out that Mr. Howley is shortly to retire and may on that pretext not take the responsibility himself in closing the negotiations, it would be desirable if something is done either to expedite matters or to let him continue till the matter is closed, Sir Thomas suggested that he would have a letter sent from the Government of India, on Monday, to Lord Willingdon, suggesting that Mr. Howley may be put on special duty in connection with this case specially and their own reservoir project, if necessary, and the Government of India would sanction his retention even after he retires. I think this move might help to bring matters to a head, for, in that case, Mr. Howley will not have any excuse in shirking responsibility and transferring it to his successor. Our discussions lasted for over two hours, and in the end, before saying good-bye to Mr. Barton, I thanked him for the assistance he had rendered in connection with my visit to Simla and said I would see him on my return. The Resident is going to Ooty soon after his return to Bangalore and has promised to speak to Lord Willingdon regarding this Arbitration case and to suggest to him that should matters reach the stage of settlement, it may be desirable to bring down Sir Thomas Ward as Technical Adviser to both parties so that the agreement may be drawn up on sure and sound lines. This suggestion was mine and as it appeared that the Madras Government were rather suspicious of Sir Thomas Ward's interference, it was decided that the Resident should sound the views of the Madras Government and make them convey the invitation to Sir Thomas, thus making the matter easy. Before

leaving, Mr. Barton told me that it was no use my discussing the question of the future policy of the C. and M. Station because he tried to ascertain something tangible in that respect and the only reply he got was that they had no policy. He added that so long as he was there he would see that no surprise is sprung on the Durbar in this respect and that he would oppose any very large schemes of development.

To-morrow I shall take some rest and refresh my memory in regard to questions for discussion, and on Monday I shall, after my interview with His Excellency the Viceroy, make arrangements to see the Government of India officials.

Yours sincerely,
A. R. BANERJI.

To

MIRZA M. ISMAIL, ESQ., B.A.
Huzur Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

On Sunday the 12th, I wrote the following letter to Major Ogilvie, Deputy Secretary, Political Department of the Foreign Office and it was not till the 13th September, *i.e.*, the next day that I received his reply:—

DEAR MAJOR,

I shall be obliged if you will kindly let me know whether it will be convenient to you if I call at your office to-morrow about 11-30 A.M., to discuss a few Mysore matters. I think the Hon'ble Mr. W. P. Barton, the Resident, might have mentioned to you that I intended calling on you for the purpose. Could you also very kindly ascertain and let me know if Sir John Wood is likely to be able to see me for a few minutes before I leave Simla, which I intend doing on Wednesday or Thursday next?

Yours sincerely,
A. R. BANERJI.

To

MAJOR OGILVIE,
Deputy Secretary, Political Department, Government of India, Simla.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, SIMLA,
The 13th September 1920.

MY DEAR MR. BANERJI,

You must have thought me very rude keeping you waiting such a long time for a reply to your letter. But I got it only ten minutes ago on returning to my room at the club this evening. I was out of Simla the week end and went straight to office this morning without returning to my rooms.

I shall be very glad to see you and discuss any case if you could kindly come round to the office at 10-30 to-morrow (Tuesday) morning. I have to go to His Excellency at 11-30 and I should like to have a talk before I go.

I will arrange for you to see Sir John Wood, when we meet.

Yours sincerely,
G. D. OGILVIE.

On the 13th of September, I also addressed a letter to Sir Thomas Holland and to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs with a view to fix up interviews with them to discuss pending questions. I will now give a list of interviews I had at Simla and also notes of discussion that took place at these interviews in brief.

LIST OF INTERVIEWS.

Sir Thomas Ward and The Hon'ble Mr. Barton ...	11th September	3-30 P.M.
H. E. the Viceroy	13th ,,	10 A.M.
Major Ogilvie, Deputy Secretary	14th ,,	10-30 A.M.
Mr. Denning, Deputy Secretary, Finance Department...	14th ,,	12-30 P.M.
Major Ogilvie, second interview	15th ,,	11 A.M.
Sir John Wood, Political Secretary	15th ,,	12 noon.
Sir Thomas Holland, Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council	15th ,,	Dinner engagement.
The Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs	17th ,,	2-30 P.M.
The Hon'ble Sir Thomas Holland, Sir Arthur Earnest Low and Mr. Chatterjee—Members of the Industries and Munition Board	17th ,	3 P.M.

I left Simla at 4-20 P.M. on Friday the 17th September.

The collection of notes that I prepared for the different interviews will be found in the Appendix.

Particulars of the interview with Sir Thomas Ward and Mr. Barton have already been communicated to the Huzur Secretary in my letter of the 11th September from Simla, reproduced above. Mr. Barton having left on Sunday, the 12th September, it was not possible to have any further discussions with him.

INTERVIEW WITH H. E. THE VICEROY.

I was called in exactly at 10 A.M. and the interview with His Excellency continued till 10-40 A.M. His Excellency received me most cordially and expressed satisfaction that he had this opportunity of discussing matters with me. He referred to Mr. Barton's visit and appeared to be fairly well posted with the subjects which I intended to represent. After preliminary conversation lasting for a few minutes, I thanked His Excellency for the opportunity he had given me to represent matters in person and said that His Highness of late has been feeling somewhat disappointed that many questions of importance had been either pending for a long time or had been disposed of after considerable delay, not entirely in favour of the State. I gave as examples correspondence relating to the Mysore loan, the proposals regarding exchange difficulties and sterling revenue, the correspondence relating to the postponement of the Subsidy payment, the Bhatkal harbour scheme, the appeal connected with the Sivasamudram royalty and the correspondence relating to the agreements for the C. and M. Station water-supply.

His Excellency remarked that there was no doubt considerable justification for the complaint as the method of correspondence was cumbersome and often a personal discussion clears up doubts and leads to an early settlement.

I then represented that Mysore was far away from the seat of the headquarters of the Government of India and it was not always easy for the representatives of Mysore to come up to discuss matters in person and that we have to depend largely on the support and the good offices of the British Resident in this matter.

His Excellency remarked that he was very glad that I had come up to discuss these important questions and that he would see that the Foreign Office as well as the Financial and other departments give me every facility and that meetings are arranged with the different Secretaries to go into all the questions as thoroughly as possible.

I then took up one by one, the following subjects:—Kannambady Arbitration, Civil and Military Station surplus revenue, Bhatkal harbour scheme, Indian Institute of Science and Subsidy.

Kannambady Arbitration.—In regard to this I told His Excellency that I had a talk with Sir Thomas Ward and Mr. Barton and kept them informed of our informal conversations with Madras and I was able to convince the Viceroy that Mysore had gone more than half way to meet the Madras demands and had arrived at a fairly satisfactory agreement for compromise, everything now being dependent on the attitude of Madras. I also suggested that as Sir Thomas Ward had exercised his good offices at the earlier stages, it may be desirable when the agreement is finally accepted that Sir Thomas Ward may also be present and on behalf of the Government of India, be authorized to ratify the arrangement in a formal manner. I explained to His Excellency the attitude of Madras and said that the question was not so difficult as Madras made it appear and they have been raising various points with a view to defer the proposals that had been formulated by the technical officers of the two Governments and latterly they have even introduced the question of the French interests which appear to have been raised by the Home Government to the Foreign Office, although such interests represent only 2 per cent of the total in the dispute.

After having listened to me patiently, His Excellency stated that he considered that the Mysore Durbar had been "abominably treated" in this matter. He said that the views of the Government of India were well known and that he was entirely in sympathy with Mysore in regard to their present difficulties but he thought that the Government of India were regarded by Madras to be "suspects" in this case, having already given their decision in favour of Mysore. But he had every hope

that Lord Willingdon would strive his utmost to effect an amicable settlement and that if there is anything that Sir Thomas Ward could do in the matter, His Excellency was sure that it would be done. His Excellency seemed convinced that it would be a great pity if our present efforts to arrive at a settlement failed and the matter has to be taken to a fresh arbitration.

C. and M. Station Surplus Revenue.—I gave His Excellency a brief history of the whole correspondence relating to this question and urged before him as emphatically and as strongly as I could, the injustice of the recent order that has been issued by the Government of India with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, to withhold the surplus revenues for the past two years and also for the current year with a view to add to the reserve fund to provide for necessary schemes of improvement and reform in the Assigned Tract. I think my representations took me quite a quarter of an hour and I had in my mind several successive declarations of policy by the Government of India and I also pointed out the injustice of the present order with reference to the conditions now prevailing and said that Mr. Cobb was responsible for the proposed schemes but he had never consulted the Durbar in respect of any of them. As my representations were based on my detailed notes which I had with me to refresh my memory—notes which practically cover the whole ground—it is unnecessary to narrate the main points of my representation here separately. These notes will be found in the Appendix.

His Excellency after listening to me with patience, seemed to be convinced that Mysore had a case and at once suggested that a round-table conference should take place at which, myself, the Financial Secretary and Sir John Wood together with the Resident should meet and discuss the matter. I replied that unfortunately Mr. Barton had already left, and I should be very grateful if I could have an opportunity of explaining matters in detail to Sir John Wood. His Excellency thereupon promised that he would himself order that both the Political and, if necessary, the Financial Secretaries should meet me and he further said that he would take the initiative in suggesting such meetings. In fact, at the end of the interview, he went to his private telephone and at once fixed up with the Foreign Office an engagement which facilitated to a great extent my discussions with the Political Secretary as well as his Deputy on the subsequent days.

Bhatkal Harbour Scheme.—In regard to this scheme, I briefly referred to the previous correspondence ending with the Government of India letter in which they say that they concur with the Government of Bombay that there are no reasons to reconsider the view that the Mysore Government cannot be given jurisdiction as requested by them. I pointed out in the first place that the policy so far pursued in India in regard to the development of harbours is considerably behind the times, there is abundant scope for the development of harbours on the extensive sea-boards in India both in the east and the west coasts, and that when an Indian State like Mysore shows the enterprise and readiness to build a harbour entirely at its own expense, it should be the policy of the Imperial Government to receive such a proposal with consideration and render every facility that lies in their power to enable Mysore to carry out the scheme.

His Excellency replied that he agreed with me that there was room for more harbours in India and that Mysore deserved to be encouraged. I then pointed out that Mysore being a land-locked State, it naturally wants an outlet; and the question of jurisdiction was, after all, a purely sentimental one and as the tract of country involved was of comparatively no importance to Bombay at present, and further, as fresh opportunities were likely to be opened up for the development of this tract in the future by the Mysore enterprise, it was but a small return that the Mysore Government were asking for the somewhat risky investment of building a harbour in the Bombay territory. I then discussed with His Excellency the Bombay Government view and pointed out that opinion even in England of harbour experts and administrators, was against any joint or dual control in the management of the harbour and the railway, as suggested by that Government.

His Excellency after listening to me gave out as the opinion of the Government of India that they were prepared to cede jurisdiction provided that the Mysore Government applied to them for the loan of the services of a British officer as Port Commissioner. I said that that was a small matter compared to the question of jurisdiction and it was only reasonable to expect that the Mysore

Durbar would come to the British Government for assistance in regard to the administration of the harbour at least for the first ten years; for, it was to their interests that such administration should be left in the hands of experts, at the earlier stages at any rate, to obtain for the harbour the necessary prestige which will command the confidence and attraction from the mercantile navy. As His Excellency's decision seemed favourable, I did not press the matter any further and proceeded to the next topic; but before doing so, I showed His Excellency the scheme which was prepared by Messrs. Wolfe Barry Lyster and Partners and also the plan of the harbour which was attached thereto. I made it clear that it was not likely that Mysore would be able to sanction the scheme and proceed to work it up immediately but if jurisdiction was conceded in favour of Mysore, they would be able to take preliminary measures which would take at least a couple of years before construction works actually commenced.

Indian Institute of Science.—I gave His Excellency a brief account of the constitution of the Institute of Science under which, he as Patron had considerable powers of intervention and control. The Viceroy did not seem to be quite cognizant of such powers or the constitution in detail and expressed familiarity with the Institute only in respect of one matter, *viz.*, the appointment of a Director in succession to Sir Alfred Bourne. I then told His Excellency that the Government of India, the Tatas and the Mysore Government were the three partners in the scheme, giving specifically the interests which each have now in the Institute in the shape of initial and recurring grants and urged that past experience has clearly shown that the existing constitution is unworkable. I then referred to the several discussions which have taken place in the past two years on the subject of a revision of its constitution. I suggested briefly that it was necessary at the present juncture to defer the appointment of a Director pending a revision of the constitution and re-organization of the Institute. From the remarks that the Viceroy made, I was convinced that he was not personally acquainted with the case but that he had been approached recently by Sir Alexander Cardew with a view to secure sanction to his appointment. The Viceroy suggested that I should have a talk with Sir Thomas Holland who was dealing with the matter and I said I would follow His Excellency's advice; but, I think I was able to convince him that it was undesirable to sanction the appointment as now proposed before further investigation. In fact, Sir Thomas informed me later that the Viceroy had referred to my conversation with him and seemed inclined to the view that some enquiry is necessary before sanctioning the new Director's appointment. On this question I left a note with Mr. Hignell, His Excellency's Private Secretary.

Subsidy.—I asked His Excellency whether I could take a message to His Highness the Maharaja about the Subsidy question. His Excellency at first hesitated to reply but eventually said that the question was very complicated and required detailed consideration as it involved indirectly many other Indian States who had ceded large territories to the British Government in return for the military protection which they enjoy. His Excellency cited the instance of Hyderabad, Baroda and Gwalior and then he himself volunteered the information that the Government of India had sent a Despatch to the Secretary of State recently, making certain proposals connected not only with the Subsidy but also the C. and M. Station surplus and allied matters. It was difficult for me to ascertain more definitely the nature of the proposals that the Government of India had made but from the tenor of the conversation, I could gather that the Despatch was not altogether favourable although as a net result, we may get some relief from the burden that we have now to bear.

I then told His Excellency that there were other matters which I would also like to represent to the Government of India with a view to their being expedited but that I would not trouble His Excellency with such details and would therefore discuss them with the Secretaries concerned.

His Excellency then said that he would see that I get all the necessary facilities to meet the Secretaries. In conclusion, I thanked His Excellency for his courtesy and kindness in having received me and given me the opportunity and for his assurance that he was himself phoning up Major Ogilvie to fix up such meetings with me for discussion.

INTERVIEW WITH MAJOR OGILVIE, DY. SECRETARY, POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

I went to the Foreign Office to meet Major Ogilvie at 10-30 A.M. and found him to be an extremely pleasant Secretariat officer. He had an appointment with the Viceroy at 12 noon that morning and so it was rather fortunate that I was again able to press the C. and M. Station surplus question before him and as I was doing so, he took notes in pencil and said that he would represent the views of Mysore to His Excellency when he went to see him that day.

The main point I urged with some detail was that His Highness was not in favour of very large developments in the C. and M. Station and Mr. Cobb's proposals amounted to increasing the importance of the Station in various directions by giving it additional facilities for water, lighting, town extensions, etc., apparently to make it a suitable place of residence for a very large civil European and Anglo-Indian population and that there was no justification for withholding the surplus, which has already accrued in past years and which the Government of India are committed to hand over to the Durbar according to past understandings, to meet the cost of such developments which themselves are open to discussion and also objection. I further urged that the Resident had enough money on hand to go on with any emergent requirements of the Station and pending the decision of the question as to whether the cost of developments that may be agreed to should be debited to the surplus itself or it should be met from the military budget or the Imperial budget, the surplus should be paid up. There was no necessity for withholding the surplus of past years and thus deprive the Durbar of a sum of about 20 lakhs of rupees which they have, on the assurance of the past, entered in their budget as part of their revenue receipts.

Major Ogilvie remarked that in all such matters, the Government of India are entirely influenced and guided by what the Resident has got to say and that it would be very difficult for them just now to pass any orders on their own responsibility without referring it back to the Resident. He added that the whole proposal emanated from Mr. Cobb, as rightly surmised by the Durbar, and the Government of India would ordinarily expect that the Durbar would have been previously consulted. I intervened at this stage by saying that this was their bitter complaint, *viz.*, without the slightest intimation to the Durbar, the Government of India have passed the order withholding the surplus, thereby causing us serious embarrassment. Major Ogilvie then said that Mr. Barton appeared to be sympathetic and that the Government of India would send a letter to the Resident asking him if he intended to suggest any modification of the arrangement previously proposed, with reference to the representations that I had made to His Excellency the Viceroy.

I told Major Ogilvie that the matter was of utmost importance and urgency as every day's delay caused additional embarrassment and that, if pending the receipt of the official representation on the subject, the Government of India are pleased to pay the Durbar the surplus of the past two years, this would afford a great relief. I left with Major Ogilvie the note I had drawn up on the whole question which will be found in the Appendix. From the nature of the discussions I had, I have hopes that the Government of India would be pleased to reconsider the matter.

As this question took a long time, I was only able to talk to Major Ogilvie on one other subject, *viz.*, the C. and M. Station agreement pending with the Government of India for the past three years. I showed him the correspondence. He then sent for his Assistant and asked him to expedite the matter. I urged that the delay in ratifying the agreement was not altogether fair to the Durbar, as pending its ratification, the C. and M. Station authorities might be tempted to suggest elaborate changes in the water-supply scheme of the Tract and the Durbar would be powerless to resist them. The agreement had been drafted in accordance with the instructions of the Government of India and should be honoured and respected. The sooner therefore it is formally ratified, better it is for both the parties concerned. I hinted at the probability of the agreement being held up pending sanction to some of the schemes of improvement and reform for which the surplus was withheld and I said that it was not fair to mix up a current understanding with future schemes in the manner above referred to.

Major Ogilvie seemed to agree and said he would take the necessary steps to expedite the matter. As it was by then nearly time for Major Ogilvie's interview with the Viceroy, I was not able to discuss the other matters and so another appointment was fixed on the next morning at 11 A.M. Major Ogilvie then very kindly phoned up to the Financial Secretary and fixed up an appointment with Mr. Denning who was the Government of India officer that discussed our income-tax agreement with them. So, I left the Foreign Office and went to Gordon Castle to meet Mr. Denning to discuss a few financial matters that were pending disposal.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. DENNING, DEPUTY SECRETARY, FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The first question that I referred to, was the correspondence relating to the floatation of the loan of the Mysore Government. I bitterly complained of the attitude of the Government of India in the matter and told Mr. Denning that the last communication calling for certain explanations was issued on a total misapprehension of the powers of the Durbar in this respect. The Durbar were perfectly within their rights to float public loans within the State at any time irrespective of the consideration whether a loan by the Government of India is floated or not at the time. Further, they did not notify the loan in British India without sanction as presumed and it is unfortunate that such a communication should have been sent without being fully apprised of the facts. I then referred to the recent notification issued by the Government of India in regard to exempting the loan from income-tax and pointed out that the notification should be much wider in accordance with the agreement arrived at under the general scheme of income-tax reciprocity. Mr. Denning replied that the agreement had only recently come to the notice of the Member in Council and will be formally ratified and then the notification embracing all the points agreed upon will be duly issued and that no action need be taken by the Durbar in this respect at present, as the Durbar will be approached by the Government of India at an early date.

NOTE.—*The Financial Secretary may be requested to note this point and if no reference is received from the Government of India within a reasonable time—say two months—the Residency may be reminded, as it is necessary to include all our securities in the list of exemptions from British income-tax without any further delay.*

As Mr. Denning practically admitted the error, I did not press the matter any further and I only expressed the hope that the Government of India would take early action in the matter.

I then referred Mr. Denning to the correspondence relating to the sale of our rupee securities, of our railway sinking fund, and their conversion into sterling securities.

Mr. Denning said that this was now past history and that there were very serious objections of a technical and legal character against the Durbar's proposals. He advised us to sell the rupee securities gradually and remit them to London when the rupee rises again to two shillings. I did not see any use in pressing the matter any further and so proceeded to the next item of discussion.

Payment of Subsidy.—At present the Subsidy is paid in two instalments—one in January and the second in March every year. We suggested in 1917 that the Subsidy may be paid in one instalment in March. The Residency suggested that the question might be revived after the war was over. I pointed out that according to the treaty, Subsidy was payable in two half-yearly instalments; but in practice, the payment of instalments is made on the 31st January and 31st March. I suggested that it would be convenient to us if we were allowed to pay the whole Subsidy on the 30th June and Mr. Denning seemed to think that in this matter the Durbar might be accommodated and suggested that an official reference may be made to the Government of India on the subject.

NOTE.—*The Financial Secretary may be requested to send up a draft letter to the Residency as early as possible.*

The next important matter I referred to was that relating to the acceptance of our securities as primary cover for loans to be advanced by Presidency Banks.

I pointed out that neither under the Presidency Banks Act nor under the Act very recently passed for the establishment of the Imperial Bank of India, can Presidency Banks invest in securities of Indian States and even accept such securities as primary cover for giving loans. The Presidency Banks can however invest their funds in Trustee securities, securities of Local Governments, securities of Government of Ceylon, securities issued by the State Aided Railways and authorized by the Governor-General and even debentures and other securities issued under the authority of any Act of Legislature established in British India by or on behalf of a District Board. I said that even District Board securities are included in the list and there should be no difficulty in including the securities of the Mysore Durbar. I also pointed out that even fully paid up shares and debentures of companies of limited liability are included and requested the inclusion in the list, of securities of public loans raised by the Durbar. Mr. Denning said it was a pity that the representation did not come in time as the Act had already been passed and it would mean amending the Act by including Mysore securities, if the request of the Durbar is to be granted. But he added that the request was a reasonable one and an official reference may be immediately sent up to the Government of India to consider the question which he thought might be accepted.

NOTE.—*The Financial Secretary may therefore be requested to submit immediately a draft letter to the Residency for the approval of the Dewan.*

I then raised the question of the exemptions from customs of all the imports made by the Government of Mysore for State purposes only and asked whether it was likely that the Government of India would view such a request favourably. I urged strongly the grounds on which such a request could be made, pointing out the injustice of taxing imports which were not used for commercial purposes or consumed by the people but meant entirely for the Government and the benefit of public administration. He said that it was very doubtful whether the Government of India would view the proposal with favour as other Indian States will be making similar requests and that as it is an important revenue, he could give us no hopes that, on a reference on the subject being received, it would be favourably considered. I, however, do not think that such an off-hand view should be accepted and I told Mr. Denning that whatever the ultimate result of the reference, the Durbar intend making such a request. I privately ascertained that Indore as well as Patiala are clamouring for similar concessions and I think our letter should go without any further delay. Perhaps, the matter may be considered with reference to the harbour scheme; for, if the question of jurisdiction is decided in our favour, there may be no necessity to urge this as a separate case.

SECOND INTERVIEW WITH MAJOR OGILVIE, 15TH SEPTEMBER, 11 A.M.

Major Ogilvie very kindly fixed a second meeting with me to discuss the remaining subjects, on the 15th September, and I went to the Foreign Office at 11 A.M., taking with me the necessary files. I personally handed over to him a long note (to be found in the Appendix) on the C. and M. Station surplus question which he gladly accepted and said that he had submitted on the previous morning to the Viceroy all that I urged in regard to the surplus revenues.

I then discussed the Bhatkal harbour scheme and Major Ogilvie showed me the Government of India Secretariat note on the subject and thought that the Government of India were willing to cede jurisdiction but suggested that I might speak to Sir John Wood who may be able to give more authentic information.

I then brought to his notice the appeal in regard to the royalty payable to Madras which was pending for nearly two years. Major Ogilvie said that the Government of India have spoken to the Resident and given him instructions to speak to the Government of Madras while at Ooty. I ascertained from private conversation that the Government of India were in favour of the Durbar's contention and thought that the Madras Government should grant a rebate as requested.

Major Ogilvie very kindly, at my request, handed over to me the report on the Secretariat re-organization which was prepared by Sir Llevelyan Smith for private use. I have taken suitable extracts from this report for confidential reference.

I then consulted Major Ogilvie regarding the visit of His Highness the Maharaja to Delhi in connection with the opening of the Chamber of Princes. Major Ogilvie gave a non-committal reply; and so I decided to speak to Sir John Wood on the subject. Before I left, Major Ogilvie fixed up my interview with Sir John Wood.

Interview with Sir John Wood, Political Secretary.

After leaving the Foreign Office, I went straight to Sir John Wood with whom I had a long interview. I found Sir John Wood very feeble and there was no doubt that he has been ailing for some time and was not able to transact much business. I thanked him for his having kindly seen me and although I did not want to trouble him with too many details, he seemed to be inclined to discuss matters freely and I had more than an hour's conversation with him. It appeared to me that it was very necessary for Mysore to have such periodical informal discussions with the Government of India and that the British Resident when approached in the matter should not raise imaginary difficulties. I was very cordially received by everybody and did not quite understand why there was all this fuss made when the visit was first proposed, even last April and again on the present occasion. I found representatives of more than one small State at Simla on official business.

I gave Sir John Wood a long account of the C. and M. Station surplus question and after having listened to me patiently he gave out the information that the Resident was agreeable to pay us at once six lakhs of rupees. I replied that six lakhs would not be sufficient and the whole of the surplus revenues withheld, ought to be paid, pending the decision of the Government of India on the very important issues that we have raised. Sir John Wood seemed to be inclined to meet the Durbar and on the whole, gave me a favourable reply.

As regards the Bhatkal scheme, Sir John Wood said that he quite agreed with me in all that I urged both as regards harbour policy and the question of jurisdiction and also agreed with me that we might write now to the Government of India to say that Mysore cannot proceed with the scheme unless the Government of India adopted a more conciliatory attitude in regard to the question of jurisdiction. He said that the Government of India might then approach the Government of Bombay, again. I pointed out the advantages which the Bombay Government would gain through the development of a practically unimportant part of the country. I also dilated on the possibility of Shimoga being a great industrial centre in Mysore with paper pulp, sugar and other factories, besides the iron scheme and also the possibility of harnessing the Gersoppa Falls. Sir John eventually said the same thing as the Viceroy, namely, that the jurisdiction may be given if a British officer administer the port. I said that such a proposal would probably be acceptable to Mysore for a period of, say, ten years.

Sir John Wood then pointed out the difficulties in regard to the customs and gave a long account of the negotiations the Government of India had in regard to Kathiawar ports. I said that Travancore and Cochin had separate agreements with the Government of India in regard to customs and that this was a matter which could be easily settled by a discussion, at the end of which, a treaty might be drawn up on the terms that could be mutually agreed upon. I showed Sir John our harbour scheme and the plan and in the end it was agreed that we should write at once giving the general outlines of the scheme and urging that jurisdiction was essential before it could be proceeded with.

I then pressed upon Sir John Wood the necessity of His Excellency the Viceroy taking action as Patron in connection with the Institute of Science. But as it was a matter for Sir Thomas Holland, I did not trouble Sir John Wood with details.

As regards His Highness going to Delhi for the opening ceremony of the Chamber of Princes, I ascertained from Sir John Wood that H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda and H. H. the Holkar are not likely to attend. Sir John Wood said that it is not the desire of the Government of India to put any pressure on His Highness to attend, but if His Highness could come, the Government of India would greatly appreciate the courtesy as the occasion would be a historical one inaugurating quite a new institution in India

and that he would be personally very glad indeed if His Highness could see his way to come in, at least for a day, for the formal ceremony.

In the end, I told Sir John Wood that many of the matters took a long time to decide and that some of the matters were disposed of in a manner which was considered not very satisfactory to the Durbar and His Highness has latterly felt considerable disappointment. Sir John said that the situation has altered now after the change in the Resident and that hereafter he hoped there would be more harmony and expedition in the disposal of Durbar's representations.

Interview with Sir Thomas Holland.

I had two interviews with Sir Thomas Holland, one while I dined with him on the 15th September. At this interview, Mr. Gilbert Walker was also present. The second interview was in Sir Thomas Holland's office at which his colleagues, Sir Earnest Low and Mr. Chatterjee—members of the Industries and Munition Board—were also present. I left with Sir Thomas. Holland the Secretariat note prepared by Mr. D'Souza on the Institute of Science and also my own note on the questions now pending. On the first evening, I very strongly and emphatically urged that the manner in which the Institute was being controlled and administered was almost a public scandal. I pointed out that the chemists and professors formed the majority in the Council and the recent resolution appointing a sub-committee to frame a constitution was *ultra vires* and added that the resolution practically nominating Sir Alexander Cardew as Director was also irregular. I urged that the Patron should now exercise his authority and appoint a committee to investigate into the whole matter.

Sir Thomas Holland agreed with me that the position of the chemists was an anomalous one, that they had degraded themselves by taking up private practice which made them unsatisfactory workers in such an institution and that he thought there was no doubt this was a case for a special committee of enquiry. He then gave me his own personal opinion that the Institute may be handed over as a free gift to the Durbar releasing the endowments which the Tatas may utilize elsewhere, and the Government of India may also give a grant to help the Durbar to develop the Institute in connection with the Mysore University.

I said that such a proposal would be very acceptable to the Durbar provided the Tatas are agreeable and the Government of India continued their grant. Mr. Walker seemed also to be against the appointment of a civil administrator for the Directorship of the Institute and agreed with all my views which both of us very forcibly pressed on Sir Thomas Holland, during our discussions. It was then suggested that I should meet Sir Thomas Holland with his Board to have a final talk over the matter and I agreed to meet him on the day that I left Simla.

At the second interview, the whole constitution was examined and it was found that the Patron could, on his own initiative, appoint a committee and it was decided that His Excellency the Viceroy should be advised to appoint a committee at once provided a representation came simultaneously both from the Mysore Government and the Tatas. It was therefore suggested that I should telegraph to Messrs. Ghandy and Bhabha to meet me at Poona and arrange to send up a representation as soon as possible, as it was necessary to have these representations in order to prevent the appointment of Sir Alexander Cardew going through, specially as Sir Alfred Bourne's term was nearly up and a successor has to be appointed without delay. Sir Thomas Holland told me that in regard to these matters, he was practically the Viceroy and also hinted at the fact that so far as the last meeting was concerned, the Mysore Durbar had raised no objection in regard to Mr. Cardew's appointment.

I pointed out that the matter was sprung up so suddenly, that it was not fair to the Dewan to be considered as a party to the resolution and in fact, it was not right that the Dewan should be a member of the Council which is a subordinate body to that of the Standing Committee where the Vice-Chancellor of the Mysore University had a seat.

Sir Thomas Holland personally gave three alternatives:—

(i) To make the Bangalore Institute of Science a Central Research Institute for the whole of India if the Dera Dhun scheme is to be abandoned.

(ii) To make it a central institute for Mysore, Bombay and Madras.
(iii) To hand it over entirely to Mysore to be worked as a part of their University.

Sir Thomas also gave out as his opinion that it was altogether wrong on principle to allow the chemists to take private practice in any schemes in which they have a personal and private interest and that there was no objection to the Institute receiving fees for investigations, so long as no chemist is individually interested in any one scheme, and if it appeared to be in the best interests of the Institute that the chemists should take interest in these schemes, the fees should be distributed.

I said that Mysore should have a more effective voice in the management of the Institute and Sir Thomas agreed that, being so far away from the Government of India and the Tatas, the only authority to control the Institute was the Mysore Durbar and it was inevitable that such an Institute should, in the end, be a local one.

Sir Thomas Holland then asked whether the Institute should be a purely research Institute or also a teaching Institute, and he gave as his own opinion that he thought it was better to combine both, as teaching and research both helped to keep among the workers a broad outlook and a state of continuous progress.

I left the matter entirely in the hands of Sir Thomas Holland as I found that he was in complete agreement with our views and as I found that his Board was also anxious that something should be done to investigate into the whole case. I promised to send a representation from the Durbar as soon as possible and also to secure the co-operation of the Tatas' representatives so that the Viceroy may have some ground for action. His Excellency can take the initiative under the existing constitution and appoint a special committee to report to him and thus have some justification for declining to sanction the appointment of a Director at this juncture. The note I left with Sir Thomas Holland will be found in the Appendix.

In accordance with the arrangement made at Simla, I telegraphed to Messrs. Bhabha and Ghandy and I had a long talk with them at Poona Station. The subsequent correspondence in regard to this matter has already been submitted to the Huzur Secretary for His Highness' kind perusal and the draft representation from Mysore has also been put up for approval separately. It has to be noted in this connection, that Mr. Ghandy was very agreeably surprised to hear of Sir Thomas Holland's present attitude. As suggested by me to Mr. Ghandy, he cabled to Sir Dorabji Tata and has received authorization to act on his behalf and submit a representation to the Patron for the appointment of a committee on the lines of the Mysore representation.

Sir Thomas gave the information that Sir Dorabji was moving in England to oppose the appointment of Sir Alexander Cardew and after my conversation with the Tatas' representatives in Poona and after perusal of the correspondence that Mr. Ghandy sent me, I addressed a letter to Sir Thomas Holland which along with his reply I reproduce below :—

24th September 1920.

MY DEAR SIR THOMAS,

With reference to my representations to you on behalf of the Mysore Durbar on the subject of appointing a special committee to consider the question of the future constitution of the Indian Institute of Science and the appointment of a Director of the Institute to succeed Sir Alfred Bourne, I should like to place before you the exact position of affairs in connection with the Institute as they stand at present.

In accordance with your advice, I telegraphed to Messrs. Ghandy and Bhabha, the representatives of the Tatas in the Council of the Institute and met them at Poona with a view to secure their co-operation in the matter of a representation to His Excellency the Patron and I am glad to be able to inform you that they have promised to send such a representation simultaneously with the Mysore Durbar and we are now working together in this respect. In the meantime, it is necessary that I should informally bring to your notice certain matters in addition to those which I have already placed before you, and which have since come to my notice.

The Institute has been considering the question of modifying the constitution since November 1918. They appointed a committee to draw up a report on the subject in that year and at a meeting n the 17th March 1919, the confidential report of this committee was discussed by the Council and subsequently a resolution was recorded that the Government of India be addressed by the Council and the Director requested to prepare a draft based on the views expressed at the meeting. A reference to paragraph 48 of the Chemical Services Committee Report will show that the proposals of the Council

of the Institute with regard to its future development were forwarded by the Government of India to this committee for consideration. This committee after making some observations, left it to the Council of that Institute to formulate, after perusal of the committee's report, such further proposals as may seem requisite. Now, I beg to point out that the whole procedure in regard to the consideration by the Council of the constitution of the Institute is irregular and *ultra vires*. In the vesting order of the Government of India, Home Department, dated the 27th May 1909, a scheme of management was sanctioned under which, the Council is the executive body of the Institute subject to conditions laid down in the Regulations; and clause 20 of the scheme specifies the matters which are within the purview of this Council. I have already represented that the Council as at present constituted, contains a majority amongst the members of chemists in the service of the Institute and apart from the technical objection that the scheme of management does not empower the Council itself to discuss constitution and other matters for the future administration of the Institute, it is obviously undesirable that the Council as at present constituted, should sit and frame a constitution for the consideration of the Government of India.

At a meeting held on the 19th July 1920, the Council passed the following resolution:—"That before dealing with the important question of future policy, it is desirable to consider what changes, if any, in the constitution should be recommended to Sir Dorab Tata and the Government of India and that a committee consisting of the Hon'ble the Resident, the Dewan of Mysore, Mr. Bhabha, Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell and the Director be appointed for the purpose." This resolution again, deals with a matter which is outside the functions of the Executive Council and really outside their competence therefore to discuss. It is the Standing Committee of the Court of Visitors which has power to review the decisions of the Council and to bring them to the notice of the Patron. In clause 35 of the Regulation, it is stated thus:—"The said committee shall have power from time to time to require the Council to furnish such information and particulars in connection with the Institute as may be considered necessary. The said committee may make recommendations to the Council or Patron. Whenever the said committee are of opinion that any matter in connection with the Institute requires investigation or inquiry, the said committee shall report to the Patron who may then appoint a special committee to make such investigation or inquiry and on the receipt of the report of such special committee, the Patron shall pass such orders as may be necessary and such orders shall be final." In the Regulation of the Government of India, Home Department, dated the 27th May 1909, it is stated thus:—"The Council will be the executive body of the Institute, its proceedings being subject to review by the Standing Committee of the Court of Visitors. The committee will have power of reporting to the Patron on the acts or proposals of the Council and the Patron may refer such report to a special committee and may afterwards make such order as may be necessary." Further, the Standing Committee has got power to communicate directly with the Patron.

From the above, it is obvious that in the matter of the future constitution and future policy of the Institute, it is the Standing Committee that should have moved and not the Executive Council. The recent resolution appointing a sub-committee to recommend the future constitution of the Institute is objectionable in that, the recommendation is proposed to be made to Sir Dorab Tata and the Government of India and no mention is made of the Government of Mysore whose claim to be consulted on such an important question as the policy of the Institute cannot be overlooked in view of their original participation in the organization of the Institute and the substantial contribution they are making towards its finances. In the Residency letter communicating the vesting order of the Government of India relating to the Institute, the position of the Government of Mysore as among the original organizers of the Institute is clearly recognized. The letter says:—"The Government of India have gladly co-operated with the Durbar in organizing the Institute which they confidently anticipate will have far-reaching effects upon the prosperity of the people of India. I am directed to ask that you will communicate to His Highness the Maharaja their appreciation of the generosity and public spirit displayed by the Durbar in contributing towards the establishment of the Indian Institute of Science.'

Then again, the selection of the Dewan to serve on the sub-committee is a clever move to obviate any objections from the Government of Mysore on the recommendations of the Council. All these go to show that the manner in which this important question is being dealt with requires immediate intervention on the part of the Patron. I have already represented to you that the present constitution is defective in several respects, the most important of which, so far as the Mysore Durbar are concerned, being that they have not got any effective voice in regard to its supervision and control.

Pending, however, the disposal of this important question, the Council have practically nominated a successor to Sir Alfred Bourne and as I have personally represented to you, it is extremely undesirable that a new Director should be appointed at this juncture before the future policy and constitution of the Institute have been determined. Under the draft scheme prepared by the Council, the Director is proposed to be given larger powers of control and management and it will be obviously unfair not only to the Institute but also to the Director himself, whoever he may happen to be, to sanction his appointment before questions of future policy are definitely laid down. In the draft scheme prepared by the Council itself, it was proposed that the Director should be invested with somewhat more extended powers than the officer now enjoys under the existing constitution and that he should be, if possible, a man of wider Indian experience who has been engaged in scientific practical work, and that he may well be expected to deliver two sets of addresses, etc., dealing with economic industry and resources of the country and Indian industrial problems. Directly opposed to these original ideas is the Council's present idea to nominate a person of only civil administrative experience.

You will be interested now to know that Sir Dorab Tata has been interviewing influential people in England in regard to the future policy of the Institute of Science, and he has been pressing his view that the want of a scientific head as Director of the Institute is greater to-day than it was in

the past. There appears, however, to be some misunderstanding in regard to the procedure laid down for the appointment of a Director. In the Regulations, it is provided that the Council, for every appointment of a Director subsequent to the appointment of Dr. Travers, should nominate a committee to assemble in England. The committee shall send a name or names together with their recommendations to the Council. The Council then makes the appointment from among the persons so recommended and such appointment shall be subject to confirmation by the Patron.

The resolution of the Council at the last meeting was to the following effect:—"That Sir Arthur Lawley, G.C.B.E., and Sir Murray Hammick be requested to be a committee and be informed that the Council is willing to appoint Sir Alexander Cardew, K.C.S.I., should they nominate him. Further that, if nominated, Sir Alexander Cardew be offered the appointment subject to an agreement identical with that executed by the present Director except as regards passage money which will be unnecessary and that there need be no reference to an endeavour to obtain contribution. It was agreed that Sir Alfred Bourne should, if possible, be in communication with Sir Alexander Cardew, at some convenient date after the 12th October, for handing over charge". This resolution is, of course, subject to confirmation at the next meeting. But in regard to this, some interesting correspondence has since taken place. The draft when circulated to members reads thus:—"With regard to the Directorship, the Council were divided in opinion as to whether the Director should be primarily an administrator without professorial duties, or whether an attempt should be made to secure an eminent scientist with administrative ability as advocated by Mr. Bhabha. The majority of the Council *agreed to adopt the former view for, at any rate, a limited period.*" When these draft proceedings were circulated, Mr. Ghandy wrote to the Director pointing out that in the place of the last sentence underlined above, the following should be inserted:—

"The Council resolved, Mr. Bhabha and Mr. Ghandy dissenting, to adopt the former view for at any rate, a limited period. After the word "period," I think the following should be added:—

"Mr. Ghandy stated that Sir Alfred Chatterton had first informed him that, Sir Alexander Cardew was prepared to accept the Directorship on an emolument of Rs. 1,500 per month but subsequently informed him that Sir Alexander would take Rs. 2,500 per month but should pay house-rent at the rate of Rs. 300 per month. Mr. Ghandy suggested that the emolument of Sir Alexander Cardew be fixed upon the terms which according to Sir Alfred Chatterton he was prepared to accept. The other members of the Council who were in favour of appointing him thought that it would not be proper to ask him to take less salary than that of the present Director. The Council then passed the following resolution, Mr. Bhabha and Mr. Ghandy dissenting."

The Dewan of Mysore was no doubt present at this meeting and he may be expected to say something when the proceedings come up for confirmation. Be that as it may, the resolution of the Council as it stands is such that any reasonable person will surely take exception to it. In the first place, it violates the constitution itself under which the Council has to appoint a committee in England but cannot give any direction to that committee in regard to the selection of names. Secondly, the resolution practically makes the appointment a foregone conclusion as it prescribes arrangements for the relief of the present Director.

I think I stated during my last interview with you on the 17th instant that the committee had nominated Sir Alexander Cardew and that the Council had confirmed the nomination, the matter now being left for the final approval of the Patron. I was wrong if I said so. The position is that, when the resolution of the Council was informally communicated to Sir Arthur Lawley and Sir Murry Hammick, they appear to have declared their inability to act unless their discretion was unfettered. This telegram was received by Mr. Ghandy on the 17th of September, that is to say, the very day that I was speaking to you at Simla. I also understand that Sir William Duke and Dr. Thorpe have both written to you suggesting the deferring of the appointment of a Director till the General Chemical Organization Committee are appointed and consulted. I also understand that Dr. Thorpe has suggested a commission of enquiry into the whole question of the Institute and that Sir William Pope has suggested that if the Cambridge University is approached, they might undertake the enquiry and re-organization. As already pointed out by me during our discussions, the income from the properties endowed has considerably increased and is likely to increase further in the future. The past working of the Institute and the condition in which it is at present, specially with reference to the position and the functions of the chemists employed under it, raise very important questions as regards its future policy which can best be settled after inquiry by a special committee. I have already represented to you the exact position in regard to these chemists and I will only quote the opinion Sir William Pope appears to have expressed in England to Sir Dorab Tata to the following effect:—"He was particularly sorry to hear that private practice played such large part among the professors of the Institute, for, he did not think that scientific work of any value could possibly be done so long as scientific men work for any consideration for the manufacturers." I have also represented to you the fact that although the chemists are receiving a monthly remuneration from the Government of Mysore, they have, by their negligence and wrong certificate of standard, caused loss to the Mysore Durbar to the extent of several thousand pounds in their sandalwood transactions.

I think, I have said enough to convince you that the necessity for the appointment of a special committee to enquire into the whole working of the Institute of Science and to recommend to the Government of India, and the representatives of the Tatas and the Government of Mysore, the future constitution for its satisfactory working, has become urgent and imperative. An official representation to the above effect is being submitted pointing out at the same time, the necessity of having in the committee some representative of the Mysore Durbar in view of their original participation in the organization of the Institute and the contribution they have made from the beginning and are making towards its finances.

The permanent Dewan, Sirdar Kantaraja Urs, has returned from leave and has resumed his office; but as I thought it necessary to place before you for your information the latest developments of the case, I have taken this liberty, with his concurrence, to address you this informal and private letter.

P

The official representation will be submitted as soon as possible so as to reach you on or about the date that the representatives of the Tatas find it convenient to forward theirs on the same subject.

Yours sincerely,
A. R. BANERJI.

To

THE HON'BLE SIR THOMAS HOLLAND, K.C.I.E., F.R.S.

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS, SIMLA,
1st October 1920.

MY DEAR BANERJI,

I am glad to learn from your letter of the 24th September, that the committee at home has not actually nominated a successor for Sir Alfred Bourne, as this removes one possible embarrassment that might have occurred, if we delayed the confirmation of the appointment in order to hold a committee of enquiry into tbe future policy of the Institute.

2. The action of the Council in nominating a Director at the same time as appointing a committee to make the nomination, seems to indicate that the constitution wants tightening up in some way. This activity and the formulation of proposals for changes in the constitution of the Institute seem to indicate that the Council, as an executive body, has tended to depart from its normal functions.

3. I shall await the arrival of the official representation which the Mysore Durbar and the Tatas propose to make before submitting the matter to His Excellency for orders. The fact that the Institute will shortly have a considerable addition to its income, suggests in itself the desirability of reviewing its constitution and functions before committing ourselves to considerable extensions.

Apparently, some interest is being taken in the matter at home, as, on tlie 2nd September, "Nature," a leading scientific weekly in London, inserted a note protesting against the supposed appointment of a non-scientific Director.

4. Sir Alexander Cardew came to see me last week to ask if it would be wise for him to wait in India for a decision regarding the appointment of Bourne's successor. I told him that no nomination had reached the Government of India, and that it seemed likely that, before an appointment is made, there would be a general review of the functions of the Institute, and that, consequently, it would be wiser for him to go home. He has started.

5. I am very much obliged to you, and I know that His Excellency will appreciate the very full review of the present situation which you have given in your letter of the 24th of September.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,
T. H. HOLLAND.

I give below copy of a letter Sir Thomas has addressed to Mr. Ghandy to show that my discussion at Simla on this question has had a telling effect :—

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS, SIMLA,
October 8th 1920.

DEAR MR. GHANDY,

I understand from Mr. A. R. Banerji, Senior Member of Council, that the Mysore State proposes to submit an official application for a committee of enquiry into the constitution and future policy of the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore. Mr. Banerji tells me also that you, on behalf of the Tatas, will make a similar move.

I have spoken to his Excellency the Viceroy about this, and he authorises me to say that, in case you have decided to make an official application for a committee of enquiry, he would like it done as soon as convenient, as, otherwise it would be difficult to hold up any nomination for a Director that may be sent in. We agree here with Mr. Banerji that the policy of the Institute, in view of its prospective increase in income, ought to be reviewed ; but we do not propose to move without a definite request from you and Mysore, or, alternatively, a request from the requisite number of the Court of Visitors.

Yours sincerely,
T. H. HOLLAND.

J. D. GHANDY, ESQ.,
C/o Messrs. Tata Sons, Ld., Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Copy forwarded for information to A. R. Banerji, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.

T. H. HOLLAND.

"COPY"

The opinions prevailing at Simla before my representations were made were clearly in favour of Sir Alexander Cardew's appointment as shown by the private

letter addressed by Mr. Barton to Mr. Ghandy, after the former's return to Simla. This correspondence has been sent to the Dewan and need not be reproduced here.

INTERVIEW WITH THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

My interview with the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs covered the following questions:—

1. Development of postal and telegraph facilities in the State and the re-organization of the postal controlling staff.
2. Extension of telegraph offices within the State.
3. Expediting the construction of telegraph lines along the open lines of Mysore railways.
4. Utilization of the Postal Department for remitting money orders without commission.

In all these matters, the Director-General was sympathetic and seemed inclined to meet the Durbar. So, I left with him the notes that I had prepared giving detailed information on each point and Mr. Hutchins promised to take independent action in respect of all these cases and let us know the result at an early date. I pointed out to him that the present system of correspondence under which it takes a long time for the Director-General to receive the proposal, causes considerable delay and disappointment and that I would therefore urge that even before receiving the formal communications through the Residency and the Post-master-General, Madras, he may see his way to set the machinery in motion so that before the year is out, some tangible progress is made in all these directions and suitable orders issued. The Director-General agreed to do so. I have since received the following communication from the Director-General's Office, which shows clearly what action has been taken by the Government of India, as a result of my interview. Needless to say, these matters have been under correspondence for a very long time.

D. O. No. 858–S. F. B.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF POSTS & TELEGRAPHS, SIMLA,
The 9th October 1920.

DEAR MR. BANERJI,

Referring to your interview with Mr. Hutchinson in connection with the telegraph requirements of the Mysore State, I enclose a list of the combined offices that are proposed to be opened during the current official year, provided the stores required for the purpose are available and the amounts of provisional guarantees which will be quoted when necessary estimates have been framed, are accepted by the State.

As regards the proposal of the Durbar to treat the entire telegraph system of Mysore as a single unit for the purpose of the guarantee, I write to inform you that the Government of India are unable to accept the suggestion, so it is not necessary to depute an officer of this Department to discuss the matter with the Durbar as suggested. Collective guarantees will however be quoted for a group of two or more new offices which are close by and interdependent to some extent.

I also attach a list of the wires that have been ordered to be put up this year for the Mysore Railways. But these works are also dependent on the availability of necessary material.

Yours sincerely,
W. SUTHERLAND,
Chief Engineer.

To
A. R. BANERJI, ESQ., M.A., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Dewan of Mysore.

LIST OF COMBINED OFFICES PROPOSED TO BE OPENED IN THE MYSORE STATE DURING THE CURRENT OFFICIAL YEAR.

1. Sorab.
2. Siralkoppa.
3. Shikarpur.
4. Honnali.
5. Ainur.
6. Hole-Narsipur.
7. Nagamangala.
8. Chennarayapatna.
9. Nelamangala.
10. T.-Narsipur.
11. Malavalli.
12. Chennagiri.
13. Jagalur.
14. Challakere.
15. Pavagada.
16. Chiknayakanhalli.
17. Anekal.
18. Belur.
19. Basavangudi (Bangalore City).

LIST OF WIRES PROPOSED TO BE ERECTED DURING THE CURRENT OFFICIAL YEAR FOR THE MYSORE RAILWAYS.

1.	Extra wire from Mysore to Arsikere...	102 miles.
2.	,, ,, Bangalore to Bowringpet	102 ,,
3.	Construction of telegraph line from Chikjajur to Chitaldrug	22 ,,
4.	Construction of telegraph line from Shimoga to Arsalu	28 ,,

CONCLUSION.

The impression that was left in my mind after all the interviews that took place at Simla was that we have gained materially by these representations. There is every hope of receiving the withheld surplus revenue; there is a reasonable prospect of the Durbar's request for jurisdiction over Bhatkal being granted. Mysore's status and Durbar's interests in the Institute of Science had been sufficiently protected and the machinery had been set in motion to institute a detailed inquiry into the whole organization and future development of the Bangalore Institute of Science. The sympathy of the Government of India has been more than adequately secured in respect of the Kannambady Arbitration and other disputes with the Madras Government and the pending financial matters as well as matters relating to Posts and Telegraph facilities have also been brought directly to the notice of the powers that are responsible. It now remains for us to further push the questions forward with suitable communications and these will be indicated below:—

1. A formal protest should be submitted through the Residency embodying the arguments and facts contained in my note on the C. and M. Station surplus revenue question.
2. An official letter should be despatched on the lines discussed with Sir John Wood regarding the Bhatkal harbour project.
3. A representation to the Patron of the Institute of Science for an independent enquiry by a special committee into the constitution and future working of the Institute and to defer passing orders on the appointment of a Director, till the report of the committee is received.
4. To make an immediate representation to include Mysore Government securities in the list of securities specified in the new Imperial Bank Act, and to the acceptance of our securities as primary cover for loans to be advanced by Presidency Banks.
5. A representation to the Government of India to change the date of payment of Subsidy.
6. Reminder to the Government of India regarding the Sivasamudram royalty appeal.
7. Arrangements for the sale of the Rupee securities of our sinking fund with the Government of India.
8. Inquiry into the arrangements that the Government of India have entered into for the administration of customs revenue at Kathiawar ports. Further action in regard to the exemption of Mysore Government imports from customs duty.

It is also suggested that with reference to the Institute of Science, we may consider the desirability of the Dewan resigning his seat as representative of the Government of Mysore in the Executive Council of the Institute and asking the Vice-Chancellor to resign his post in the Standing Committee and of appointing the Member holding the Education portfolio as the representative of the Durbar in the Executive Council and His Highness nominating the Dewan as the representative of the Durbar in the Standing Committee. As it will take some time before the existing constitution is modified, these changes are absolutely necessary to secure effectively the Durbar's voice in the Institute and to remove the present anomaly of having the Dewan as a member of the subordinate body. This has already been proposed in a Final Note.

Having received a copy of the confidential report regarding the Secretariat changes, I took as many extracts as possible therefrom and these may be referred to the Chief Secretary for consideration as I consider that many of the suggestions are useful and may with necessary local modifications be applicable also to Mysore.

On return from Mysore, I wrote to the Resident in the following terms and the

reply I received from him as well as my further communication to him are reproduced below:—

BANGALORE,
22nd September 1920.

I returned from Simla yesterday the 21st instant as I could not finish all the interviews before the afternoon of the 17th. Thanks to your assistance, I was able to see the Viceroy and Sir John Wood and also discussed matters with Major Ogilvie twice. I also called at the Financial Secretariat and met Mr. Denning. I had two interviews with Sir Thomas Holland at one of which, the Members of his Board were also present.

I was anxious to see you on my return but I found you had already gone to Ooty. On the whole, I am satisfied with the results of my visit but much will depend on your kind support. I am anxious that you may view with sympathy our representations regarding the Civil and Military Station surplus revenue. I therefore beg to enclose a note which I left with Major Ogilvie setting forth in detail the representations I had made personally to His Excellency the Viceroy and Sir John Wood. I hope you will see from this note that our case is not only a just one but also based on good reasons. I hope that His Highness may count upon your support in securing a modification of the order of withholding the surplus revenues and you will help us in receiving the money which we are so sorely in need of just at the present moment. I need hardly assure you that as stated in the note, the Durbar will always be ready to co-operate in the most friendly manner with the Civil and Military Station authorities in any schemes for the sanitary improvement of the Station and in regard to them, we may discuss matters in detail later on. At the present moment, it is of the utmost urgency to us to receive the money, because as explained, the difference of a total sum of nearly 20 lakhs being the two years' surplus which has already accrued, is a very very serious matter for Mysore. A formal representation in reply to the official letter will go in due course. But if you can kindly help Mysore in arriving at a settlement as suggested by me for the present pending final orders on the general questions raised, I am sure His Highness will be grateful.

You may have heard that Mr. Howley has practically accepted all our last proposals and the points of difference have now reduced themselves to just a very few and I think that with your good offices, we may soon be able to meet and finally settle the whole agreement.

Yours sincerely,
A. R. BANERJI.

To

THE HON'BLE MR. W. P. BARTON, C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Resident in Mysore.

BHAVANI HOUSE, OOTY,
27th Sept. 1920.

MY DEAR BANERJI,

Many thanks for your letter. I was very glad to hear that you had such a satisfactory visit to Simla. I wish I could have stayed a few days longer so that we could have had joint discussions but it was not possible for me to prolong my visit.

Your representation regarding the Assigned Tract revenue will, I am sure receive full consideration from the Government of India but I am inclined to think that you can hardly expect them to stultify themselves to the extent of cancelling the programme of betterment devised for the Civil and Military Station. There is a public opinion there and outside which cannot be entirely ignored. Your theory that there has been a violation of pledges will hardly commend itself to the Government of India in view of the clear pronouncements made from time to time on the subject of the Assigned Tract revenues, especially as the Government of India are to be the sole judge of the requirements of the Station.

I am very glad to hear that your technical officers consider the latest offers of Mr. Howley satisfactory regarding the Kannambady canal scheme. I had a long talk with Messrs. Howley and Davidson on the subject and the impression I gained was that both were anxious to get the thing straight through. Mr. Davidson seemed to think they would get better if they went to arbitration again. Lord Willingdon, too is prepared to help on a reasonable settlement. The Madras Government has, it must be remembered, to satisfy the Tanjore Mirasidars whose tactics seem to be not only to upset the award, but even the 1892 agreement.

It is delightful here, though I wish we could get better sunshine.

I hope we may have an opportunity of discussing pending topics during the Dassara.

Yours sincerely,
W. P. BARTON.

BANGALORE,
2nd October 1920.

Many thanks for your letter of the 27th September. I note what you say regarding the Assigned Tract revenue and I hope you have carefully read the note I enclosed in my previous letter embodying the representations the Durbar have made to the Government of India informally. I think you will see from that note that there is no intention whatever of cancelling any reasonable programme of betterment devised for the Civil and Military Station. All we urge is that

that programme has to be necessarily fixed so far as drainage and water-supply are concerned, in consultation with the Durbar as the Station already enjoys the benefit of a cheap water-supply and electric installations through the Durbar. It is also urged that as the programme has not been sanctioned yet, the withholding of the surplus which accrued in previous years is not reasonable; and as regards the clear pronouncements referred to by you as having been made from time to time on the subject by the Government of India, I would again urge that the issues may be kept quite distinct in regard to the payment of the surplus annually which was promised, and the improvements and reforms in the Civil and Military Station. I do not know what correspondence you exactly refer to when you state that the Government of India are to be the sole judge of the requirements of the Station. I am sure His Highness will be very apprehensive of the policy of the Government of India if it is formulated on that basis; and that is why he has been repeatedly urging for a declaration of policy in the matter. The requirements of the Station both from the civil as well as from the military point of view may not be quite in harmony with His Highness' wishes as they have been represented from time to time and I doubt very much if the Durbar would agree to the proposition that the Government of India are to be the sole judge of the requirements of the Station. Further, I have already urged before you as well as before Sir John Wood and the Viceroy that the Durbar are as much interested in the sanitary improvements of the Civil and Military Station as the Government of India may be, for, those improvements have to be carried out under a scheme of joint and parallel action by both the administrations in the City as well as in the Civil and Military Station and as in the past, both the administrations will no doubt co-operate in a friendly spirit for the betterment of their respective areas. I hope you will very kindly bestow your earnest consideration on the reasons and arguments I have adduced in the note which I have already sent you and help His Highness' Government in their present difficulties which have arisen by the withholding of the surplus of the past two years.

The final reply of the Durbar to Mr. Howley's latest communications on the Kannambady Arbitration has already been sent to Madras and we are waiting to hear that he has submitted the proposals to his Government. I hope you will see that any excuse for satisfying the Tanjore raiyats who are now attempting to upset the award and even the 1892 agreement as you say, should not justify the Madras Government in backing out of these informal negotiations; but if they honestly believe that they are going to get better terms by a new arbitration, they are welcome to have it. All that we desire is that the matter should not be prolonged indefinitely and should be decided one way or the other. I have already explained to you that the Mysore Durbar have gone as far as they possibly could in the matter with a view to arrive at an amicable settlement and I can assure you that in the event of a fresh arbitration, they will fight as tenaciously as possible for the existing award and they have reason to believe that they have got a strong case

We are going to Mysore for the Dasara on the 20th or 21st instant and hope to have the pleasure of meeting you and Mrs. Barton there; and I dare say we may have an opportunity of discussing pending topics during our stay there.

Yours sincerely,
A. R. BANERJI.

To

THE HON'BLE MR. W. P. BARTON, C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Resident in Mysore, Bhavani House, Ooty.

BANGALORE,
October 1920.

A. R. BANERJI.